

September 2001

KORUS

M O N T H L Y

USS Incheon
comes home

Apache
Pilots
get
dunked

Bringing
Country to Seoul



KORUS

The Only Peninsula-Wide Publication for USFK Members

September 2001, Volume 30, Number 9

U.S. Forces Korea Public Affairs Officer
Col. Samuel T. Taylor III
Eighth U.S. Army Public Affairs Officer
Lt. Col. Benjamin B. Santos
Command Information NCOIC
Sgt. 1st Class Eric S. Hortin

KORUS STAFF

Editor
Air Force Staff Sgt. Martin Jackson
EUSA Editor

Army Sgt. John R. Rozean
Staff Writers

Army Spc. Keisha R. Lunsford
Army Spc. Tommy Graham
KATUSA Pfc. Kim, Nam Kwan

Send submissions, letters and suggestions to:
USFK PAO, ATTN: KORUS, Unit # 15237,
APO AP 96205-0010, or call 723-3814. Fax us at
723-4210 or e-mail information to:
rozeanj@usfk.korea.army.mil or
jacksonm@usfk.korea.army.mil
Deadline: 45 days prior to date of publication

KORUS is an authorized civilian enterprise publication, published for members of United States Forces Korea. Contents of KORUS are not necessarily the official views of, or endorsed by, the U.S. Government, Department of Defense, or USFK.

KORUS is an unofficial publication authorized under AR 360-1. Editorial content is prepared, edited, and provided by the Command Information Division of the USFK/EUSA Public Affairs Office.

KORUS is printed monthly by IMC, a private firm in no way connected with the Department of Defense, under exclusive written contract with USFK. Circulation is 16,000 copies, printed at Korea Herald and distributed by Pacific Stars and Stripes.

The appearance of advertising in this publication, including inserts or supplements, does not constitute endorsement by the Department of Defense or USFK of the products or services advertised.

Everything advertised in this publication shall be made available for purchase, use or patronage without regard to race, color, religion, sex, national origin, age, marital status, physical handicap, political affiliation, or any other non-merit factor of the purchaser, user or patron. If a violation or rejection of this equal opportunity policy by an advertiser is confirmed, the publisher shall refuse to print advertising from that source until the violation is corrected.

For advertising sales, call IMC at 82-2-792-1232, 2nd Floor, Namdo Bldg., 10-8 Dongbinggo-dong, Yongsan-ku, Seoul 140-230 Korea.

FAX: 82-2-793-5576
e-mail: imc@uriel.net

Cover

Petty Officer 3rd Class Angelo Delosreyes conducts low visibility watch as the USS Incheon pulls into Korea for the first time in its 30-year existence.

Photo by Spc. Tommy Graham

Page 27



Features

Country in his Seoul

Staff Sgt. Jamie Buckley sings to the crowd at Bentley's, in the Dragon Hill Lodge, during his weekly performances.

Page 12



And
they're
ff...

Page 20

The Seoul Racecourse offers its visitors the thrills of horse racing along with numerous other leisure activities.

Apache pilots flip for water rescue training

Apache aircrew members learn the skills needed to help them survive in case of a water crash.

Page 24



Departments & Features

News and Notes, Page 4

Command Huddle, Page 8

Commander's Sensing Session, Page 16

See **KORUS** online at <http://www.korea.army.mil/pao/korus/korus.htm>



Korean attachés receive medals

WASHINGTON (AFP) — Gen. Michael E. Ryan, Air Force chief of staff, lauds Korean defense attachés during a ceremony in the Pentagon. International military defense attachés gathered to honor the group as part of activities commemorating 50 years of peace and friendship between the United States and the Republic of Korea. Receiving medals were (from left) Col. Kang, Choong Soon who was awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal; Maj. Gen. Hwang, Jin Ha who was awarded the Air Force Meritorious Service Medal, and Capt. Yu, Weon Sik who was also awarded the Air Force Commendation Medal.

Units lift ordnance, train soldiers

by Bob Warner
Area III Public Affairs

CHONAN — Elements of the 23rd Area Support Group at Camp Humphreys teamed up with assets of the 6th Ordnance Battalion and Co. C, 52nd Aviation Regiment to practice sling-loading ammunition and train American and Korean soldiers to get loads from point A to point B safely and surely.

Within the confines of a Korean Army compound near here is the ideal setting for the Air Assault Hook-up Team training since it is the location for Ammo Supply Point 3 and has a helipad constructed just for this purpose.

Ammunition is critical for troops in combat, and when a front line unit is running low, the re-supply is done by helicopter.

All soldiers from the 52nd who weren't on leave, pass or quarters participated, along with 20 soldiers from the Korean Army unit assigned to the installation, this also included the 52nd Ordnance Co. from Camp Humphreys and the 538th Ordnance Co. from Camp Long.

The exercise ensures the soldiers' skills of slinging ammunition beneath Chinook helicopters are up-to-date. One false move could spell the end for the slinging and flying crews. This

time the practice included Korean soldiers.

"The reason is obvious," said Capt. Paul E. Grant II, 52nd Ordnance Co. commander. "If we go to war on the peninsula, we're going to do it together, so it just makes sense to include the Korean troops in the training so they'll know how we do things."

The practice loads weigh about 1,800 pounds, Grant said, but, he added, the Chinook can lift about 7,000 pounds at points near the chopper's front and rear ends and about 17,000 pounds from the midpoint of the fuselage.

The loads were packed into nets then, as the helicopter hovered, the teams attached the nets to hooks to the aircraft that lifted them away.

Grant said the most important member of the hookup team is the static probe man. That is a soldier using a pole with a ground wire attached to bleed away static electricity created by the chopper's rotors.

Depending on the type of aircraft and how long it has been hovering, an electrical charge of "several hundred volts" can build up, he said.

The Korean soldiers learned the ins and outs of U.S. Army sling-loading techniques with the help of a handful of KATUSA interpreters. Grant said the American and Korean soldiers worked well together.



U.S. and South Korean soldiers practice sling-loading ammunition during a training exercise.

DoD Targets Ecstasy

by Jim Garamone

American Forces Press Service

Ecstasy is the fastest growing abused drug in the United States, and the military is taking steps to ensure it doesn't endanger service members.

Ecstasy — chemical name 3, 4-methylenedioxy-methamphetamine — is also called "X," "XTC," "Clarity," "Essence," "Adam," "Lover's Speed" and "Hug Drug" on the street.

A drug with no known medical use, its abuse has exploded among young people, especially those between 18 and 21. Federal authorities seized 49,000 Ecstasy pills in 1997 — but more than 900,000 just two years later.

DoD officials said 1,070 cases of Ecstasy abuse in fiscal 2000 accounted for 5.6 percent of all positives in the DoD urinalysis program.

These statistics puts Ecstasy behind

marijuana, cocaine and methamphetamine as the most abused drugs in the military.

"This is a problem in the civilian world," said Deborah Rosenblum, principal director for counternarcotics. "Anything that is as popular, in vogue — where there are misconceptions about it — in the civilian world, we certainly take note of it from a recruiting and readiness perspective."

Abuses in fiscal 2001 have slowed, officials said. Rosenblum said contributing factors are education efforts by the services and members' growing awareness that the urine test can detect Ecstasy use.

DoD plans changes in test protocols — weekend testing, for example, she noted. The services will also work together to figure out which messages resonate with service members and what tactics seem to work, she said.

Ecstasy is dangerous. Findings of a

primate study announced at a mid-July research conference in Bethesda, Md., indicated monkeys given the human equivalent of four daily doses of Ecstasy showed brain damage and behavioral changes two weeks and 18 months after the "binge." The effects noted are consistent with those observed in humans — memory loss and acute depression, among others.

Overall, the DoD counterdrug effort has been successful. In 1980, surveys showed 28 percent of service members said they had abused an illegal drug in the last month. The 1998 survey put that number at 2.7 percent.

The department currently tests for marijuana, cocaine and amphetamines, which include Ecstasy.

It also tests for opiates, PCP, barbiturates and LSD. The department will test for other drugs as the need arises, officials said.

CFC funds to military communities in Korea

Eighth U.S. Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. Daniel Zanini received four checks totaling \$15,000 from Renee Acosta, President of International Service Agencies, at the EUSA headquarters July 30. These checks, from the Combined Federal Campaign, are funds service members donated to go back to military communities on the Korean peninsula. Acosta also presented checks to the leaders of the other branches of the U.S. military stationed in Korea.



Photo by Spc. Keisha Lunsford

Education Center cleansed of unwanted **Spirits**

by SSgt. Martin Jackson
USFK Public Affairs

The Yongsan Education Center was recently cleaned, not of dust or dirt but of things that even the most powerful vacuum could never remove.

As part of an Asian Studies 398 class, offered by the University of Maryland at Yongsan, 18 students watched as Shaman spirit mother Chinsong Sonnyo Tosa (seven star angel sage) and her spirit daughters performed a cleansing ritual followed by the calling upon of two spirits.

“Shamans are religious functionaries that are able to heal and divine through direct contact with spirits,” said Frank Concilus, University of Maryland professor and class instructor. “Historians believe that Shamanism dates as far back as the hunter/gatherer era.”

The ceremony began as the spirit daughters prepared a table full of various fruits and a pig’s head as offerings to the spirits. They all proceeded to cleanse the classroom through a ritual of bowing and beating on a gong.

“The beating of the gong and bowing are part of a Pujong or purification,” said Concilus. “This purifies the area so that the gods or spirits will descend, in a sense clearing away the unwanted spirits and inviting in the wanted ones.”

With the room cleansed the spirit mother then donned a blue robe and black hat designated to call upon Taegam (official spirit). It is through this spirit which people generally receive wealth and material blessings.

After presenting those blessings to those in attendance she then changed into a white robe and cap to call upon Palsa (Buddhist sage). Through this ceremony recipients receive blessings regarding health and well being.

Because of time constraints the class was only able to participate in two of the possible 12 segments.

“The ceremony was an excellent opportunity to sample a ritual that we had been studying about first hand,” said student Sgt. First Class Thomas Knigge, 8th Army Intelligence Operations NCOIC. “By watching a video, you don’t get to experience the same level of excitement and intensity as you would in real life.”

“By taking classes like this while stationed overseas, military members can witness firsthand the customs and experiences that accompany these rituals,” added Concilus. “All they have to do is go to the education center and sign up.”



Above: The Spirit Mother calls upon Taegam (official spirit). Below: The spirit daughters play instruments during the ceremony to call upon a spirit. Inset: The spirit mothers presents the blessings of Taegam to the audience members.

Main Military Education Centers in the Republic of Korea

Area 1

Camp Red Cloud	732-6862
Camp Casey	730-6858
Camp Howze	734-5261

Area 2

Yongsan	723-8098
---------	----------

Area 3

Camp Humphreys	753-8903
Osan Air Base	784-4220

Area 4

Camp Henry	768-7348
Kunsan Air Base	782-5148



Pride makes a difference

by Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz

My theme for this Huddle with you is Pride, and how you can help us improve our overall Quality of Life. As you know, we are working hard to fix things on the Peninsula, but it will take time.

We are eradicating the “50 years one year at a time” mentality. People who subscribe to that way of thinking just accept everything “as is.” If the motor pool, the building, file cabinets, or anything else is not as good as it might be they ignore it. After all, most of us are only here for one year, right?

Wrong! We are here because we are members of a professional military. We are here because our country tells us to come here and be ready to fight tonight and win. Professionals seek ways to improve whatever they can improve.

We all know that the facilities in Korea are not the best in the military, but that is no reason to accept everything “as is” and let overall standards slip. We can improve the overall quality of life here in many ways, and the main way is to demonstrate our pride.

Quite simply, pride makes a difference! Pride inspires confidence and makes an immense difference in what people and

units can accomplish. Pride is the sense of dignity and satisfaction that we take in our work, in our achievements, and in our possessions. It is what motivates us to fix anything that is not right.

Pride is a combat multiplier because it builds confidence and reinforces self-esteem.

We all take pride in what we do and how well we do it. We take pride in our uniforms, our motor pools, our barracks, and our company and battalion areas. Leaders take pride in enforcing proper standards and subordinates take pride in meeting those standards.

When we understand pride and practice it, we send a clear signal to others that we care. We kick-

start a cycle of increased pride, enhanced confidence, and improved performance that repeats itself time and time again.

“Pride is the sense of dignity and satisfaction that we take in our work, in our achievements, and in our possessions.”

Pride tells everyone watching a lot about you. Have you ever known a truly quality unit that was not proud of itself and did not look like a proud unit?

In an old movie scene, a scared young trooper asks his senior NCO why they are there, in danger. “Why us, Sergeant?” The reply is, “Because we’re here, lad. There isn’t anyone else.



Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz

Commander in Chief: United Nations
Command and ROK/U.S. Combined
Forces Command
Commander: U.S. Forces Korea

That’s one way of looking at our situation. We’re all here together and we can start helping ourselves.

We have started the long-term improvements to build new and better housing, new schools, new barracks and other things. That’s the long-term fix. We’ve started on improved pay and allowances, and you are seeing that in the Hardship Duty pay in Area I and II. That helps in the near to mid-term, but we can do better right here and now.

You can help find ways to demonstrate your pride. Find something you can fix – even if it is just your own appearance, military courtesy and duty performance.

If we all work together, we can start making Korea a better place to serve right now.

We will do our part with Congress, with new construction and the things that we can influence. I need your help on the things you can influence. If we both do our parts, we’ll see the improvements immediately.

Thanks for all that you do.
We Go Together.
Katchi Kapsida.

Slip On Down to the



Staff Sgt. Jamie Buckley, Eighth Army Band, plays country music at a club in Seoul.

by Spc. Tommy Graham

EUSA Public Affairs

Fire and Ice.

Liquor after beer.

And Korea and Country Music.

Despite what appears to be something the universe never intended to go together, Staff Sgt. Jamie Buckley is doing all he can to bring country music to Korea.

Although he's no longer opening for such country stars as Clay Walker, Rhett Akins, Doug Supernaw or David Kersh, Buckley is still doing what he loves.

Currently, he's singing every Sunday night 7-10 p.m. at Bentley's in the Dragon Hill Lodge, Yongsan.

"In the beginning of the year, they offered me a job," said Buckley, who's a vocalist in the Eighth Army Band. "Bentley's wanted to start a country night. I get to do what I love

everyday and that doesn't happen often."

Being stationed in Yongsan, Buckley is more than 6,900 miles away from the heart of Country Music, but that doesn't seem to deter him in the least.

"My goal is to make it all the way to Nashville," said Buckley. "My first love is my singing."

Buckley went on to mention that when he first found out he was coming to Korea, he wasn't too happy about it. He previously was stationed in Fort Hood, Texas, and being Texas — the surrounding community was no stranger to modern country music.

Still, the country singer remained optimistic about his career. He arrived in Korea, January of 2000. Most of his unaccompanied baggage was PA (public address) equipment.

"It's been interesting," Buckley said. "The Korean culture isn't familiar with '90s

O
a
s
i
s

country, but it's very well received. I've been doing what I can to introduce Koreans to modern country and let them know that country's cool. I do what I can with what I got. I write my own songs while I'm here so when I get back to the states I'll have some stuff to put in people hands."

Among the songs Buckley has written is a song about South Korean and the American soldiers alliance together called "We Go Together." Himself, along with the Eighth Army Band, recorded the song and performs it at military banquets.

"Music can really cut boundaries," he said. "That's the mission of the Eighth Army Band — to show our hosts that we're here to support them. We're not just people in uniform, but we're also human beings and can convey messages through music."

Buckley got a chance to convey a message to between 3,000 and 4,000 fans at a concert at the Sejong Cultural Center in Seoul, June 25. The concert was held in commemoration of the 51st Anniversary of the Korean War, and Buckley sang "God Bless the USA," which is a song he said he has sung a million times, and it's always been special but "every once in awhile I get to sing it at an event and it makes it even more special."

Previously, his biggest concert was opening for Clay Walker, which was in front of more than 2,500 fans in his home state of Washington. He performed the act in 1994 while a civilian.

"I walked out and there were thousands of people and I did my 45 minute set," he said.

"After I was done with the performance, I knew I wanted to do country music. I got off the stage and people were asking for my autograph and I was

like 'you know who I am?' I realized then, that's what I want to do with me life. There is no feeling like it."

Previous to that, Buckley had played mostly lodges and small clubs. He originally got started back in 1993 when he had some money "burning a hole in his pocket."

The soon-to-be country singer bought a Karaoke Machine and two CDs, Garth Brooks and Elvis Presley—who he claims to be his biggest influences.

"My friends would hear me singing and told me 'Jamie, that's not bad,'" he said. "Eventually, I started calling around to places to try and perform there, but no one gave me the time of day. Finally, I said 'you don't even have to pay me,' and a place called the Eagles Lodge (Pasco, Wash.) allowed me to play."

Buckley originally played a two-hour set for about 20 people.

More than halfway through his debut performance, a couple got up and started dancing.

"That really broke the ice," Buckley said.

"It's nice when people clap and pat

you on the back, but if people start dancing you know they're appreciating your music."

Buckley felt the rush back then, and five-years from now he plans to still be focusing on his singing and his family.

Buckley has a wife, Kerry, and three children--Coty (8), Conner (6) and Baylee (2).

His oldest son wants to follow in his fathers footsteps. He practices now by singing songs at home along with his discman.

Until Buckley makes it to Nashville, locals can enjoy themselves at Bentley's as the silhouette of a 5-foot, 11-inch cowboy sings his heart out every Sunday night.

"When I first got here, a sergeant major said to me 'when you leave Korea, you must ask yourself if you've done something to make a difference.' I think the song "We Go Together," and the work I've done with the Eighth Army Band have given me a chance to make a difference," Buckley concluded.

For more information: <http://communities.msn.com/JamieBuckley>



Staff Sgt. Buckley and Staff Sgt. Cornell Herrington, Eighth Army Band, perform the song "Lonely and Gone" at a local club in Seoul.

Troop Talk with the CINC

Editor's note: This is part of a series of monthly articles addressing issues and concerns of military forces serving within the U.S. Forces Korea. USFK Commander Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz routinely visits the soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines stationed on the Korean peninsula and conducts Sensing Sessions to receive feedback on issues ranging from military service to quality of life. The following topics were raised during recent visits.

Issue: Why are shuttle buses and cars stopped for an ID check when going from Main Post to South Post at Yongsan and vice-versa?

Response: Our security guards are trained and required to inspect each ID card and match it with the person requiring entry to the post. The amount of traffic that comes in the installation access gates on Yongsan (especially gate #5 and 10) makes it literally impossible for the guards to definitively determine whether a bus or car entered from on or off post. Their focus is on the vehicle in front of them and the occupants in that vehicle. Requiring them to monitor the direction of incoming traffic could significantly detract from their ability to perform their primary task. Additionally, ID cards are not checked when passengers board the bus. If there is an unauthorized person on the bus, and we did away with checking buses and cars, we compound the problem by letting the person gain access to another post.

Issue: Are there any plans for looking into how mail is delivered in Korea? Any upgrades for the postal system?

Response: Almost all First Class letter mail is delivered to the addressee in Korea in 10 days or less. Approximately 87 percent of this mail are delivered within seven days. Priority and Space Available

Mail (less than 15lbs. and 60 inches) parcels mailed from the states generally take from five to 14 days, depending upon where in the U.S. they were mailed.

Parcels mailed from the U.S. at the standard rate of postage can take anywhere from three to six weeks, the average being about four weeks. These parcels travel by boat from San Francisco to Korea. Parcels from Korea mailed at the standard rate of postage are flown to the U.S. and are normally delivered within three weeks. Incoming mail is transported to Military Post Offices within 24 hours after arrival at the Kimpo Airport. It is made available to unit mail clerks the same day. Retrograde mail, picked up from drop boxes (mail boxes) in the morning, is delivered to Kimpo within hours of pickup and flown to USPS gateway destinations the same day. The exception is mail from the Pusan and Taegu areas, which, because of the transit time to Kimpo, departs Korea the following day. With the exception of the boat mail, the mail system is pretty efficient. Many units have purchased and installed postal boxes for their individual members, including civilians. Nevertheless, I am commissioning a total review of our mail system.

Issue: Is it possible to convert the civilian's Living Quarters Allowance (LQA) system to the

military's Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) system while in Korea? If not possible, can the responsibility of paying and negotiating rents go to the Army system versus the current system of allowing civilians to handle the monies?

Response: It is neither realistic nor desirable to put civilian employees under BAH provisions since civilian and military authorities for pay and allowances fall under separate legal authorities and have different purposes. The legal authority for LQA is based on Title 5 U.S. Code, Section 5923, which applies to U.S. government civilian employees. Implementing rules are contained in Department of State Standardized Regulations and apply to all Federal civil service employees assigned to foreign areas. Within DOD, LQA is authorized as a recruitment incentive and it is not an entitlement for all employees. The legal authority for BAH includes several sub-categories of allowances. It derives from Title 37 U.S. Code 403c, which relates to military pay and ties directly to soldier housing entitlements. This law and related DOD and Army regulations were developed to address specific soldier needs and mission requirements, which are different from those of the civil service workforce.

In addition, it is neither cost effective nor administratively feasible for the U.S. Government to pay directly to individual landlords without the U.S. Government entering into individual lease agreements with each landlord. What is feasible is for the U.S. Government to lease apartment buildings from Korean builders or construct U.S. Government owned apartments and offer apartments to civilian employees at no cost. The civilians would then not receive LQA.



Four horses and jockeys vie for position as they race to the finish line.

Enjoy the Thrill of the Sport of
at the Seoul Racecou



A grandstand of people cheer on the horses as they speed towards the finish line.

There is no better place than the horse racetrack to enjoy the thrill of speed along with smell of fresh clean air. Traditionally horse races were held just for Kings and upper class citizens in the medieval times, but this sport of Kings has blossomed into an entertainment enjoyed by all.

Located in Gwachon, on the south side of Seoul, the Seoul Racecourse offers an experience that is simply not to be found in the city. Just a 30-minute subway ride away from Yongsan Army installation, the facility offers military members the opportunity of an exciting weekend.

According to Mr. Jung, Tae-In, Assistant Manager of Public Relation Team of Korea Racing Association, Seoul Racecourse has modern facilities that cover more than 285 acres.

The grounds consist of spectator stands, indoor and outdoor racecourses, and a park situated inside the racecourse ground.

As an additional convenience for the foreigners, a

separate spectator area for foreigners is available.

Also for the family and young visitors, there is a playground and children's horse-riding course in the park.

Jung said, "We have various kind of leisure activities here, some people think horse racing is just gambling, but that is a big misunderstanding. You can enjoy your weekend in here with nature and thrill of speed. That's the point of horse racing. Placing a bet is just a small part of the racing."

The Seoul Horse Racecourse is located off of subway line four at the Seoul Race Course station stop.

For more information, you can visit their web site at:

<http://www.kra.co.kr/ekra2001/eindex.htm>



Families enjoy the play area near the racetrack.

of Kings, urse

by Pfc. Kim, Nam Kwan
EUSA Public Affairs

by Spc. Keisha Lunsford
EUSA Public Affairs

"It's not as bad as it looks," sums up the experiences of Army pilots during underwater rescue training, said Chief Warrant Officer Wesley Cox of the 1st Squadron, 6th Cavalry Brigade.

Down in Camp Humphreys lies the Army's only training site for underwater helicopter escape operations, which uses hydraulic activators and a rotating helicopter cockpit to simulate a helicopter crash. The Canadian-based company, Survival Systems, calls it the Apache Modular Egress Training System.

The Apache pilots train in two simulators, a practice one called the Shell Water Egress Trainer System and the AMETS. Most of the students agreed that the SWET looks harmless, but it's the hardest one because you have to imagine where the controls are.

Since the 6th Cavalry Brigade is designated as the only Army unit to carry out wartime missions in flight over water, the pilot's training is taken as serious as their mission.

"The training is unique because the mission itself is

unique," said Chief Warrant Officer Jonathan Koziol, Officer-In-Charge for the 1st Sqdn., 6th Cav. Bde. at Camp Eagle. "Our wartime mission is to intercept and destroy their (North Korean) boats."

"We'll stay here with them (students) as long as we get the job done," said Koziol.

For the week of June 17 to 21, 15 Apache pilots from five units took shots at being turned upside down in the "Train the Trainer" session at the one-of-a-kind \$1 million training facility. They first went through the training as a student, and then their next training session involved becoming certified trainers.

The pilots came from 1st Sqdn., 52nd Aviation Regiment at K-16, 3rd Sqdn., 6th Cav. at Camp Humphreys; 1st Sqdn., 6th Cav. at Camp Eagle; 2nd Sqdn., 52nd Avn. Regt. at Camp Humphreys; and the 78th Avn. Regt. from Japan.

"It's a lot of pressure, but it's alright," said Warrant Officer Pete Zavitz of 1st Sqdn., 6th Cav. Bde., as he drips wet from being flipped upside down a few times in the simulator.

"Most people ask to come here," said Chief Warrant Officer Chad Copeland, senior dunker instructor from the 6th Cavalry Brigade.



Warrant Officer Pete Zavitz, A Co. of 1st Sqdn., 6th Cav. Bde., practices his techniques in the Shell Water Egress Trainer with help from Warrant Officer Josh Hilewitz of the 3rd Sqdn., 6th Cav. Bde., and Staff Sgt. Dean De-Genaro of B Co., 2nd Sqdn., 52nd Avn. Regt.

(Right) The Apache Modular Egress Trainer System simulates an Apache helicopter crash by slowly dropping down and flipping upside down.

(Below) Future trainers continue to learn what to do and not to do in a class-like setting. They continuously rotate the academic and the simulator portion of their training to get the feel of helicopter survival.

(Bottom) Chief Warrant Officer Jonathan Koziol, OIC for the 1st Sqdn., 6th Cav. Bde., demonstrates the correct way of climbing up a rescue ladder sideways and then he jumps in the pool.



For Warrant Officer Lorenzo Key, Apache pilot from C Company of 1st Sqdn., 6th Cav., this is his second time coming back, this time to become a trainer.

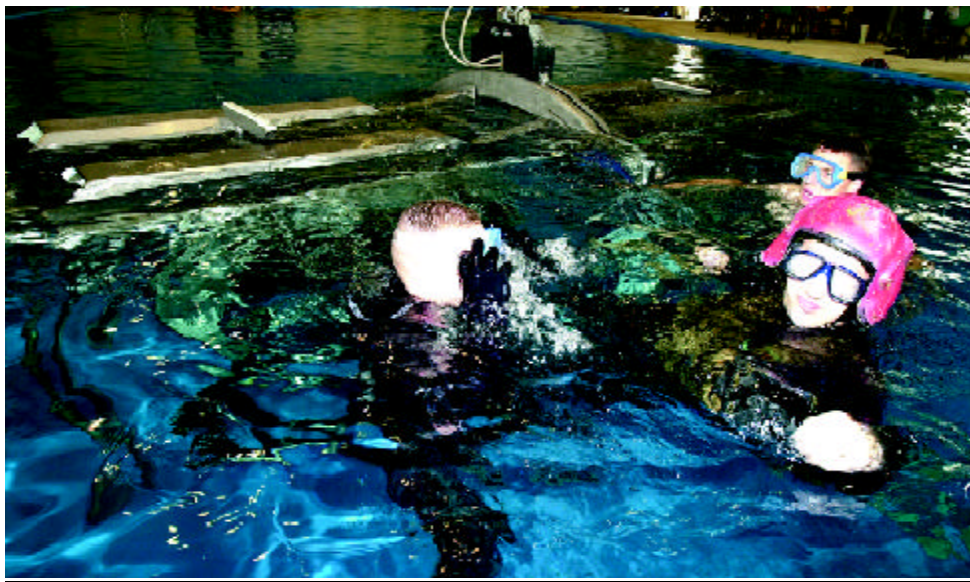
"It's real life, and it's most important not to panic," he said for this type of situation, especially under water.

Unfortunately, Copeland said, "Not everyone makes it, and it's not for everybody."

He foresaw that all 15 pilots had good leadership abilities and would finish their mission as instructors at the dunker and complete a successful real-world situation.

The "Train the Trainer" session is a five-day process of thoroughly learning what to do and not to do as instructors and handle themselves in the two simulators. Some of their classes consist of aircraft emergencies, breathing compressed air, safety scuba diving, fundamentals of instructing the simulators and a swim test. The swim test involves





Chief Warrant Officer Jonathan Koziol, Officer-In-Charge for the 1st Sqdn., 6th Cav. Bde., comes up for air after safely getting out of the AMETS.

10 minutes of treading water in full flight gear, swimming 100 yards in their flight suit gear and one lap under water for 25 yards with two breaths.

Cox said his first time training was hard for him when he was flipped under water in the simulators. But then he learned to remember to relax by putting his hands on his thighs. So as a future trainer, Cox tries to tell everyone to establish patience.

The Apache simulator is noted as being safe with many experienced divers and peers to help one another get out of a bad rut. Each time the pilots get dunked in the AMETS, there are two students, two instructors, two safety divers and a third safety diver on stand by.

Knowing how to swim isn't the only key factor in getting pilots through the training. Copeland said, "About 80 percent of training is psychology." He said pilots have come through not knowing how to swim and passed it better than the ones who do swim.

He also added that a portion of the training involves a swim test, meaning everyone has to have a certain comfort level with the water.

With no doubt, Copeland firmly believes that almost any non-swimmer could pass it with patience and training.

Since training has been going on at Camp Humphreys since 1998, there's always room for improvement.

"We don't do anything 'just

because,' everything we do has a purpose," said Copeland.

In January 2000, their original facility was moved to an indoor facility with an 11-foot deep, temperature-controlled pool where pilots can be trained all-year long. When jumping into the pool, the number one rule is "Always feet first."

The next improvement came from the donation of a 30-foot rescue ladder from the 1st Sqdn., 52nd Avn. Regt., so the students can get a greater feeling of being rescued after escaping their helicopters.

Full over-water gear is worn for both the SWETS and the METS. The Mustang immersion suit, boots, helmet, and flight vest are worn to simulate realism. The Mustang suit is only required in water below 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

As part of the academic portion of training, Copeland said a film clip from the movie, "Perfect Storm," is used as a visual tool for the students. He described the helicopter rescue scene as being "extremely accurate" compared to what the pilots are training to do.

Even though there is no time limit in coming to surface, Copeland said, "The key is to get out of there as quickly and safely as possible. The confidence of being flipped upside down, and knowing you've escaped and can do it again is something."

The rescue training is valued by more than just the pilots, the saved

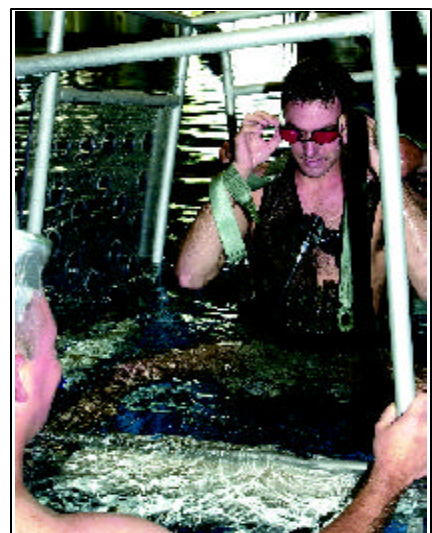
victims and their families, as well as the combat medical support benefit from the Apache pilots practice.

"I think it's good training for the pilots," said Sgt. Blair Richards, combat medic for the Headquarters and Headquarters Company 3rd Sqdn., 6th Cav. Regt., "and it makes my job more important." A combat medic is put on standby at the indoor facility in case any unnecessary injuries occur during training.

In between swallowing water and being flipped upside down seven times before lunch break, help is not far away from the trainers and the students.

If any problems occur such as a pilot not getting loose from the simulator or having trouble breathing, then they need to follow the emergency procedure of placing their hands behind their head, the safety diver will rock the crew seat back, release the seat belt and immediately extract the student. Afterwards, the pilot can explain what happened under the water to the other trainers so he or she can do it better the next time.

The support level is very high from everyone involved, regardless of rank, but in a real situation, saving these pilots lives is dependent on them sharpening their skills with this training.



Warrant Officer Richard Grider of A Co., 3rd Sqdn., 6th Cav. Bde., prepares himself for nighttime helicopter crashes.



The USS Inchon pulls into the country where she got her name. The ship was docked at Pusan, July 12-14.

USS Inchon comes to the land of Inchon

by Spc. Tommy Graham
EUSA Public Affairs

For the first time in its 30-year history, the USS Inchon “returns” to the country where she got her name.

More than 1,200 crewmembers on board the 600-foot long ship pulled into a Pusan Port, July 12 after completing a joint mine sweeping and mine hunting exercise with the South Korean Navy.

The USS Inchon — a mine countermeasures support ship — was named after the successful amphibious landing led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur at the port of Inchon, Korea — Sept. 15, 1950.

“It’s unique to bring a warship named after the amphibious landing back to where it all began,” said Capt. Charles Smith, ship’s commanding officer. “We’ve been talking about it

for months — bringing the Inchon back to Inchon. The crew is pretty excited about that.”

Although the USS Inchon had never before been to Korea, like her name represents, she continued the tradition of US soldiers working alongside the South Korean military during the three-day (July 10-12) joint exercise.

“It’s unique to bring a warship named after the amphibious land back to where it all began”

Capt. Charles Smith
USS Inchon Commander

“The Inchon had not worked with the Koreans before this,” said Capt.

Randolph Young, tactical commander for the Inchon mine countermeasure task group. “They are very interested in working together with us so we can have a bilateral mine countermeasure capabilities. It’s important to promote regional cooperation and stability in the Western Pacific, and one way to do that is to promote combined mine countermeasure capabilities.”

Young also noted that in all of Asia there is about \$500 billion worth of trade. He stressed the importance of keeping the waters safe.

Basically, the joint exercise broke down into three parts.

First, MH-53E “Sea Dragon” helicopters are launched from the USS Inchon’s flight deck. With sonar and photography, the Sea Dragons are capable of covering a large area. Once the helicopter identifies a mine-like

object, the South Korean Coastal Minesweepers investigate further.

"They provided seven or eight (Coastal Minesweepers) ships for this exercise," Young said. "Their ships came in and confirmed whether or not it was a mine."

To make the confirmation, the South Korean navy used "high-tech" sonar and a remotely operated vehicle with a high-powered camera.

"It's kind of like the ones used in the movie Titanic," Young added. "If we find that it is a mine, then our EOD (explosive ordinance and disposal) divers move in."

"The waters off Korea are very low visibility," said Lt. Col. Jeff Walker, EOD services officer.

"It's like you're going into

a very dark room and having to feel your way around."

The EOD divers at this point can either recover the mine or attach a charge to it and explode the mine.

"Mine warfare is something we're always concerned about," Young said. "It's a very cheap way for someone who doesn't have a navy to slow us up, but we (the U.S. Navy) haven't had a mining campaign since the Gulf War."

The USS *Inchon* missed out on the mining campaign during the Gulf War. She was originally designed to conduct amphibious force landings by providing helicopter support.

In 1995, the ship underwent a 15-month conversion to become the Navy's only Mine Countermeasures Command and Control Ship.



*As the USS *Inchon* docks in Korea for the first time, Seaman Aaron Diehl prepares to raise the colors.*



*An MH-53E "Sea Dragon" prepares to take off from Chinhae Airfield to land aboard the USS *Inchon*. The "Sea Dragons" are used aboard the *Inchon* to conduct mine sweeping and mine hunting operations.*

In July of 1996, the *Inchon* was assigned a new homeport in Ingleside, Texas, which is home of the U.S. Navy's Mine Warfare Center of Excellence.

"Fortunately, we've never had an actual mission, but we're always in a training and readiness state," Young said.

Currently, the ship is on a five-month deployment. Since leaving from their homeport of Ingleside, the crewmembers have traveled an estimated 18,000 miles through the Panama Canal and across the Pacific. They made stops in Hawaii, Guam and Singapore before coming to Korea.

Petty Officer 3rd Class Sarah Thurmond, aviation and electrician mate, was very excited to dock in Korea.

"This is the first time we've pulled into Korea," she said.

"The ship is named after a battle here and I hope that's going to bring remembrance to the Koreans and the Americans. I just hope we can all reflect on that."

Thurmond was also looking forward to learning the South Korean history and getting a chance to do some shopping before the ship departed again, July 14th bound for Hawaii.

Between, dockings, crewmembers work "long hours" as described by Airman Rebecca Holden. Holden is responsible for helping launch and recover aircraft aboard the *Inchon*. When she's not working she enjoys hanging out with friends, checking her e-mail and going to the gym onboard the ship.

"I've always wanted to travel and this is the first time I've been anywhere," she said.

Holden also said she missed her family and hopes to see her mom and dad and two sisters as soon as she returns.

Holden, along with the more than 1,200 other crewmembers, are scheduled to return home, Sept. 1.

Crewmembers Donate Time to Local Orphanage

by Spc Tommy Graham

EUSA Public Affairs

It was kind of like Santa Claus coming to Korea, but instead of a sleigh delivering the presents in December, a 600-foot long Naval warship delivered presents in July.

The USS *Inchon* docked in Pusan the evening of July 12. The following morning more than 40 sailors aboard the ship, came to a local orphanage called to B'ak Ae Won to deliver presents and a \$1,000 check. The donation was sponsored through Operation Hand Clasp, an international project sponsored by the US military.

The sailors may have had only a short time in Korea (July 12-14), but many of them seemed eager to donate their free time for charity and helping children.

"I like to help out children," said Petty Officer 2nd Class Alea Creighton, crewmember aboard the *Inchon*. "It makes me feel better to know I'm doing something for others. I like to see them smile."

Sailors made the children's lives a little better by donating toys such as scooters, skateboards, in-line skates, Frisbees and pogo sticks. They also donated writing paper and sewing machines.

"It's wonderful because the children can get different kinds of things that they can't get in Korea," said Im, On-Jeon, director of the B'ak Ae Won orphanage. "I'm thankful and grateful to the U.S. service members."

Although the sailors were the ones giving, it seemed as if they received just as much joy from being around the children.

When the crewmembers came to the orphanage they toured the facilities while the 82 children were in school. They presented the presents to the director, and then got a chance to interact with the children.

"I really like spending time with children and working with them," said Petty Officer 1st Class Brenda Marc.



Chief Petty Officer Paulette Brock, USS *Inchon* crewmember, spends some time interacting with children at the B'ak Ae Won Orphanage in Pusan. Brock, along with more than 40 other members onboard the *Inchon*, visited the Orphanage July 13th.

Not all heros are on the front lines

by Spc. Frank Pellegrini
361st PA Operations Center

Most war heroes are made on the front lines, where death walks among the troops, and the enemy lurks behind every hill. But wars are not won only there. Behind every soldier with his finger on the trigger of a rifle is a different kind of hero, whose hands may grip a clipboard, a steering wheel, a wrench. These are the supply sergeants, the truck drivers, the mechanics and maintenance men that give the men who face death daily a fighting chance at survival. Napoleon learned it in Russia, and in Korea the U.S. Armed Forces knew it too – without logistics and supplies, victory is impossible, and defeat is assured.

In 1950, a 19-year-old Arkansan named Billy K. Jones figured he was saving his own life when, at the urging of his family, he transferred out of the 39th Division of the Army National Guard – combat engineers who kept the front lines inching forward – and joined the Air Force in search of a safer place to fight the Korean War.

“I was a baby. A kid,” he says now. “I got to thinking about it, I don’t want to go – not with this unit. They always went out in front of everybody.”

Little did Jones know then how valuable he was where he wound up – “in the rear,” as military men like to say, “with the gear.” Flying offensive missions across the 38th parallel at that time were the F-51 Mustangs, versatile, long-range fighter-bombers that had been converted from P-51 pursuing planes after World War II.

“They busted a lot of trucks,” Jones said. “And we were the only outfit that supplied them.”

Jones came into Korea in December 1951 and performed his mission –

logistical planning, channeling all supplies and equipment for flyers, and keeping those crucial Mustangs in the air – until January 1953. And while his service there was not without danger – “any time we had to go to Pusan for supplies and equipment, we had to go in convoys, because we were always getting shot at,” he said. Jones freely admits that he took few of the same deadly risks that other Korean War veterans did. Especially the ones who did not live, like he did.

“We were not out on the front like the Marines and the Army were. We just kept the munitions loaded on the planes, kept them flying.” But the warriors on the ground knew what they owed the young sergeant, as Jones found out once when on leave in Japan.

“We bumped into a bunch of Marines and soldiers. They wanted to know what we did, we told them we supplied the F-51s,” he recalls. “After that, we couldn’t buy a beer, we couldn’t buy anything else. They wouldn’t let us. They’d say, ‘you guys saved us so many times.’”

The F-51 pilots themselves were equally quick to acknowledge their debt to the men on the ground. “The pilots would have barbecues behind the barracks when they weren’t flying, and they’d always invite us,” he says.

“They really liked our guys.

They were always saying ‘thank you’ all the time.”

Which was why, Jones says, morale in his unit was always so high.

“A little appreciation,” says Jones, “will go a long way.”

Fifty years later, Jones is at Yongsan Army Base in South Korea to participate in the

50th Anniversary Commemoration of the Korean War. He’s been living in Korea for about a year – his wife works with the Army Corps of Engineers – and



Photo by PFC Kim, Nam Kwan

U.S. Forces Korea Commander, Gen. Thomas A. Schwartz shakes hands with Billy K. Jones at a Korean War Commemoration Ceremony.

he tries to make it to as many of the events commemorating the numerous sacrifices of his fellow veterans as he can.

He came to events marking the 50th anniversary of the Inchon landing last September, and on June 12, Jones was among those in proud attendance at events commemorating the Battles of the Punch Bowl.

“It feels good to be at the ceremony,” he says. “It really warms your heart to hear the national anthem and have the sacrifices of the veterans be recognized like that.”

Jones says he’s heartened to see how South Korea has thrived economically since he served there all those years ago. “Lot of nice stores, the shopping is good, it’s impressive now the way it’s been built up,” he says. But what really strikes him is how the South Koreans haven’t forgotten the American servicemen – infantrymen, pilots and supply sergeants alike – who made it all possible.

“I’ve had so many different people – cab drivers, people like that – ask, were you in Korean War?” The next statement is, “Thank You. We appreciate what you did for us.”

“That makes you feel pretty good,” he says. “A little appreciation will go a long way.”

